

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

VOLUME XVIII. No. 53.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOVARY THEATRE, Bowery—PUTNAM—AUSTRALIA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—SPED THE
FLOUGS—THE PHOENIX.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—SIX DOLLARS
ON CRUISE—O'NEAL THE GREAT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LADY OF LYONS—
FIRST CORP. FIRST SERVICE.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—AFTERNOON—DEAF AS A POST—
DOMESTIC ECONOMY. EVENING—OLD FOLKS AT HOME.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 42 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN
COMEDY BY CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 44 Broadway—
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.

THEATRE, 37 Bowery—EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

GRANDMA, 586 Broadway—BANDWAGON PANORAMA OF
THE BOLT LAND.

WELLES'S THEATRE, 539 Broadway.

WELLES'S THEATRE, 406 Broadway.

DOPE CHAPEL, Broadway—GRAND CONCERT.

METROPOLITAN HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

New York, Tuesday, February 23, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

The Cunard steamship Niagara will leave this port at
noon to-morrow, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements, for any edition of
the NEW YORK HERALD, will be received at the following
places in Europe—

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse.

B. H. Revell, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close in this city at half past
ten o'clock in the morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be
published at half past nine o'clock, A. M.

Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

Three great commercial facts appear in our columns
to-day. Three important movements have been
made to bring the shores of the Pacific within a short
space of time with those of the Atlantic—

First. The new route to San Francisco, through Mexico,
has enabled us to place news in eighteen days from Cal-
ifornia before our readers.

Second. The Mexican government has granted the
Tehuantepec route to Col. A. G. Sio, and has appointed
commissioners to arrange with our government for the
neutrality and protection of the isthmus.

Third. The Pacific, from Liverpool, has brought intelli-
gence of the organization of a company, with a capital
stock of \$75,000,000, for an interoceanic canal across the
isthmus of Darien.

The first is a fixed fact. We publish California
news to the 2d inst. in the NEW YORK HERALD of this
morning. That is enough for the present. A
slice of four or five days from time is considerable
in this age of steam, cable, and electricity. The
other two facts are good as far as they go. To accom-
plish them much is to be done. Our old
troubles with Mexico, relative to Tehuantepec, are to
be settled, and the interoceanic canal is to be made.
Meanwhile, the Pacific Railroad may be placed under
contract. But the movements are important and in
keeping with the age. Onward!

The geographical position of Mexico and Central
America, and the interoceanic communications they
possess, must cause that wonderful section of the
globe to be regarded as the neutral territory of the
world.

The Pacific arrived yesterday morning, with four
days later news from Europe. The intelligence,
however, is of a very unimportant nature. The con-
tinuance of the Montenegrine war is the only event
which was engaging the serious attention of poli-
ticians. Austria and Russia were concentrating a
corps of observation, and things in that quarter were
soon likely to take a turn for the better. Italian
and German affairs are still very dull, and even in
France itself politics possess but little interest. The
Empress and Empress are enjoying domesticity in
the country, and only occasionally making a public
appearance. In England, the government were
busy preparing for parliament, and amongst the
many measures which they are to bring forward, it
is reported that a bill for extending the elective
franchise will be the most prominent. In another
page our readers will find the details of the news.

The despatch containing the California news,
though very brief, will be found quite interesting.
Not the least important item is the announcement
that the steamer Tennessee was on her way to Pa-
nama, with nearly two millions and a half in gold
dust on board. The San Francisco markets had been
unfavorably affected by the arrival of a large num-
ber of vessels from the Atlantic States. The price of
Chili flour had receded to \$23 a 24 per barrel, and
other articles had declined in proportion. We shall
probably receive more ample details of the news by
the steamer.

By a letter from Acapulco, which we elsewhere
publish, it will be perceived that several fatal cases of
yellow fever occurred on board the Tennessee, during
her recent trip from Panama to San Francisco.
Amongst others who died we perceive the name of
Capt. George C. Westcott, of the second regiment of
United States Infantry. Capt. W. was a son of Hon.
J. D. Westcott, late Secretary of State of New Jer-
sey, and brother of ex-Senator Westcott of Florida.
He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was
promoted for his gallant conduct in the latter cam-
paign.

As we intimated very likely be the case, Gen.
Pierce yesterday afternoon, to the great surprise
and chagrin of the office seekers, who were confront-
ing him at every turn, suddenly left Philadelphia
and proceeded in the express train to Washington.
Fortunately his person was unknown to nearly every
one along the route, and this circumstance en-
abled him to successfully run the gauntlet through the
swarms of anxious expectants. By-the-way, our cor-
respondents still keep us advised of all the cabinet
rumors afloat. One of them, with a great deal of
earnestness, states that several gentlemen who have
hitherto been repeatedly named, are pretty sure to be
called to the different departments.

The United States Senate literally wasted the
whole of yesterday—in the first place, by a rambling
discussion as to what measure should be taken up,
and, secondly, by endeavoring to amend the Pacific
Railroad bill so as to suit, in every particular, the
peculiar views of different members. The amend-
ment of Gen. Shields, to prevent the expenditure of
any of the money appropriated for the road within
the States, was rejected, and another, by Mr. Welles,
was substituted, declaring that the sum provided
should be expended exclusively in the construction of
the road within the territory of the United States—
otherwise the bill remains in about the same
shape that it did at the adjournment on Saturday
evening. Had the friends pressed it to a vote it
would have undoubtedly passed in time for the
House to act upon it; but now it is feared that
it is too late, and the people will have to wait till
the next session before anything can be done towards
giving them a speedy line of communication with the
Pacific. The new route to California, through
Mexico, may tend to keep them quiet for a while,
but it will hardly be sufficient to meet all their wants;
they must have a railroad through the heart of their
own country. Besides, there is and will continue,
more than business enough for all the routes of
transit that are or can be opened within the next
years.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was
yesterday passed by the House, 153 of the most im-

portant features of this measure is that which provides
for a minister to the Central American republics.

Our already great and rapidly increasing intercourse
with those governments, combined with the ap-
parent movements of certain foreign powers to gain
a footing therein, renders a mission of this kind ex-
tremely necessary; and in selecting a representative,
the President will doubtless procure one who is not
only conversant with every portion of that country,
but will also take especial pains to look out for the
interests of his own. The American people should
have a working, not a dinner-eating, minister in that
quarter. Appropriations were made for the custom
houses at New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cin-
cinnati. Twenty-five thousand dollars were granted
for new furniture for the White House; but the ap-
propriation for repairing the mansion was cut down to
nearly six thousand dollars.

After an ineffectual attempt to get up the bill for
the re-organization of the navy, the House went into
Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill—did
nothing—rose—spent the afternoon on private bills—
passed two, and adjourned.

The New York Legislature was not in session yester-
day, both bodies having adjourned from Saturday
till to-morrow, in order to allow the members to pro-
ceed to Troy, to-day, and partake of the hospitalities
of that place, in commemoration of the birthday of
Washington. It is hoped that the short respite from
their arduous legislative labors will have the effect of
recuperating their energies, and cause them to return
to business with renewed courage and strength.

The foreign news received by the steamer Pacific
produced no effect upon our cotton market, while it
favorably influenced the price of breadstuffs. State
corn advanced 12c. a 18c. per barrel, from the lowest
point of last week. Corn and wheat were more sale-
able at the full prices of Saturday.

The case for the prosecution, in the Doty perjury
trial, closed yesterday. The evidence was confined to
that of Miss Clifton's medical attendant.

The proceedings against the grantees of the Broad-
way Railway were commenced yesterday morning
in the Supreme Court, before Judges Edwards, Morris
and Strong. Mr. Van Buren spoke for the entire day
in behalf of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Field will com-
mence his argument to-morrow, on the part of the
defendants.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, delivered a
lecture at the Institute last evening, taking for his
subject, "Home Thoughts for the Married and
Single." The lecture was very well attended, par-
ticularly by the fair ladies of the sister city; and, al-
though nearly every one of the unmarried, married
and remarried present, had some home thoughts of
their own upon the subject of conjugal bliss, either in
the prospective or actual enjoyment, the remarks of
the reverend gentleman were listened to with much
attention. The proceeds were appropriated to the
fencing in of a burial lot in Cypress Hill Cemetery,
recently purchased by the members of the Order of
United American Mechanics.

Astonishing Short Trip from California—
Opening of the New Route to the Pacific.

We present to our readers this morning, under
the telegraphic hand, news from California
to the 2d inst. This came by the way of New
Orleans, through Mexico, over what is generally
known here as the Ramsey route. On the 9th
of last month, the steamer Albatross left this
port for Vera Cruz, on the experimental trip
connected with this new enterprise, having on
board Mr. Farnum with instructions to
carry a mail by land from Vera Cruz to
Acapulco for California. He was also instructed
to wait at Acapulco until a steamer,
leaving San Francisco at the beginning
of this month, should reach Acapulco, on
her way to Panama. Having received her
news, he was next ordered to retrace
his steps to Vera Cruz. Upon arriving at Pue-
bla he was to notify the captain of the Albatross,
by telegraph, of his coming, so as to be
ready to leave for New Orleans immediately on
his arrival.

Col. Ramsey had furnished Mr. Farnum with
letters to the authorities at Vera Cruz, to the
governors of the States of Puebla and Querroero,
and to the alcaldes along the route, all of whom
are known to him, and deeply interested in the
success of this new enterprise. From these the
messenger must have received all the assistance
which was anticipated by the company here.
The instructions were precise, minute, and could
not fail to be crowned with success if care-
fully followed. It was anticipated that the
time from Acapulco to Vera Cruz would be
about five days, as there would be always
some delay in the towns where the alcaldes
were to furnish horses, and as the stage from
Puebla to Vera Cruz does not travel at night,
thus losing nearly twenty-four hours in the
two days between these cities. From these
facts, it would seem that, when the line is
properly organized, the time between Acapulco
and Vera Cruz can easily be made with the
mails in less than four days.

We are thus particular in these details, as
the important contract made within the last
few days by Col. Ramsey with the United States
government for the transportation of mails
across this route, is fresh in the minds of our
readers, and as many had predicted the utter
hopelessness to cross Mexico in less than two
weeks.

By the terms of this contract the mails are to
be carried in sixteen days from New Orleans to
San Francisco, touching at San Diego and Mon-
terey. The time allowed by the department
between New Orleans and Vera Cruz is three
days, touching at Tampico; from Vera
Cruz to Acapulco, five days; and from Acapul-
co to San Francisco, eight days. The steamers
on both oceans are now ready for this service,
and the land part of the line is in a great state
of forwardness. The Mexican Ocean Mail and
Inland Company, of this city, has been incorpo-
rated expressly to carry out this novel enter-
prise, with sufficient capital to provide for all
contingencies. The Australia Steamship Com-
pany, of this city, formed recently, have for-
mally proposed to run their steamers from Syd-
ney to Acapulco, as that is the nearest North
American port. It is a singular fact that Aca-
pulco, although lying far north of Panama, is
much nearer to Australia, which is situated
south of the equator.

Here, then, we have, at the same time, before
us a practical demonstration that a new and
much shorter route to California and to Aus-
tralia has been opened to the American public.
Acapulco is known to be the best port on the
Pacific ocean. In the last century, and preced-
ing it was the only one used by the Spaniards
in their commerce with the Indies. It is now
again likely to become once more a place of
much importance for our intercourse with
Australia, Asia and California. Time and dis-
tance are fast becoming annihilated by the
enterprise of the age. We thought it wonderful
when the mails were brought from San Fran-
cisco in a few hours less than twenty-four days,
the shortest trip on record. Here we have a
mail in eighteen days, and in a few months
more we will have news in sixteen days.

Among the various novelties connected with
this subject, we must place on record the singu-
lar fact, that the government at Washington, in
this matter has come up to the just expecta-
tions of the public, and for once has anticipated
the wishes of the whole nation, in making a

contract for the transportation of the mails in
advance of every other route.

Mr. Hubbard, the able Postmaster General,
can now make a most graceful bow to the na-
tion, and his exit from office, with this crowning
act of his short but enterprising administration
of the department.

The Art Union—The Fall Opinion of the Court
of Appeals at Last.

We publish to-day the opinion of the Court
of Appeals in the case of the Ten Govern-
ors of the American Art Union, for the recovery of
a penalty of three hundred dollars, being three
times the value of a picture distributed by lot
by the defendants. Some months ago we pub-
lished such an abstract of this opinion as we
could obtain, but were not certain of the pre-
cise terms of the judgment. We repeatedly ap-
plied for a copy, but we have only now ob-
tained it. It will be seen that the Court of
Appeals unreservedly and unqualifiedly affirms
the judgment of the Supreme Court, which de-
cided that the distribution of the pictures, by
lot or chance, is a lottery within the meaning
of the constitution and the laws of this State.
The effect of this decision is not only to recover
three hundred dollars from the defendants for
the disposal of the picture named, but involves
the recovery of three times the value of all the
pictures they have disposed of in the same man-
ner. What a tremendous sum that will amount
to! How will the coffers of the Alms House
swell with the proceeds! It will not require
any assistance from the city government for
years; and the unfortunate tax payers have the
prospect of enjoying a partial relief from the
oppressive burthens which are bowing them
down to the earth.

This opinion settles the question forever
whether a lottery is a lottery or is not a
lottery. It settles it in the affirmative;
and the highest tribunal of the State, deter-
mines that the distribution of the pictures of
the Art Union, by wheels of fortune, is a lottery
and illegal; that it is also immoral, as tend-
ing to deprave and corrupt the community by gam-
bling operations, to guard against which was
the very object of the prohibitory clause in the
constitution. It also establishes another fact;
and that is, that the New York HERALD was
right from beginning to end. Mr. Bennett was
right when, in December, 1851, he declared that
the charter of the Art Union was unconstitutional,
and the practices of its managers illegal
and immoral, and their disposal of the moneys of
the subscribers a wasteful misapplication of the
funds of the institution. An indictment was
levied at us for this; but that indictment was
quashed by Recorder Tillou, who showed his
sound legal knowledge, and was the first judi-
cial authority to sustain our views, while such
men as Judge Jones, Judge Edwards, Judge
Daly, Judge Duer, and Charles O'Connor, pro-
nounced a contrary opinion. We were right
when, as the representative of one of the sub-
scribers, we sought, by injunction, to restrain
the disposal of the property till the courts of
law determined what ought to be done with it,
though Judge Duer refused the injunction. The
District Attorney knew we were right, for, after
we had moved in the matter, he headed us
off by suits against the Art Union in the
name of the people and the Alms House Gov-
ernors; but, strange enough, he forgot to apply
for an injunction, and allowed the managers to
sell the property by auction, and to retain the
proceeds, which is just as illegal as the distribu-
tion by lottery.

The course pursued by Mr. Chatfield, the
Attorney General of the State, is still more re-
markable. Our lawyer—Mr. Galbraith—ad-
dressed him a letter, dated January 25, 1852,
calling his attention to the violation of the law
by the managers of the Art Union, and citing
the sections of the constitution and of the laws
violated; but the Attorney General took no
notice of the application, nor instituted any
proceeding to maintain the laws against the in-
fracture of the rich, though he is here now in per-
son, to prosecute a perjury case against a
single man. He was, then, either ignorant of
the law, or knowing it, was unwilling to do his
duty. In either case, we should say that he is
unfit for the post he occupies.

The section on which the Court of Appeals
has affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court
is as follows:—

SECT. 22. No person shall set up or propose any
money, goods, chattels, or things in action, to be
raffled, or to be distributed by lot or chance, to
any person who shall have paid or contracted to pay
any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining
any such money, goods, or things in action. Any
person offending against this provision shall forfeit
three times the sum of money or value of the articles
so set up, together with the sum of ten dollars, to be
recovered by and in the name of the governors of
the poor of the town where the offence was com-
mitted.

The defence set up was, that the act changing
the name of the institution from the Apollo As-
sociation to that of the American Art Union,
had repealed this law against lotteries. But
the Court declares that even if that were the
meaning of the act, it would be inoperative, for
the constitution prohibits all lotteries, and the
Legislature has no power to relax or modify
any law, so as to give them toleration in any
shape or form. Yet, Judge Duer was clear that
the constitutional prohibition did not apply in the
case of the Art Union.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals, though
so long delayed, was worth waiting for. It com-
prises both a clear and lucid exposition of the
laws against lotteries, and at the same time a
history of these gambling speculations. We refer
the reader to it in another part of the paper, and
we particularly commend it to the attention
of the managers of the Art Union. How much
better for them to have taken our admonition
than to persevere in error till they now find them-
selves in a very serious predicament. The ques-
tion of their liability for heavy penalties has been
disposed of; but there are other questions still
behind, one of which is: "How is the property
to be disposed of?" And another: "Does the
section quoted in this article exhaust all pains
and penalties on the subject?" These are ques-
tions we may discuss at another time. Suffi-
cient unto the day is the evil thereof.

YOUNG AMERICA VERSUS OLD FOGYISM.—For
the amusement and edification of our political
readers, we publish to-day a terrible attack and
recrimination, in which a Savannah paper stands
on the aggressive, and George Sanders, editor
of the Democratic Review, on the defensive side.

As the antagonists represent the two
branches of the democratic party, Sanders
being for the nonce the champion of Young
America, and the other of old foggism,
we will, doubtless, create much excitement among
the politicians. If peace is not soon de-
clared between these belligerent sections
of the party we fear they will eventually be
found in the same position as the celebrated
Kilkenny cats. Will none of the distinguished
members of the party interpose to restore amity,
and prevent this terrible catastrophe?

TERRIBLE WAR AMONG THE WOMEN—LADIES,
TO THE RESCUE! The war of the roses seems
about to be revived, in an improved shape, on
this continent, and already the horizon seems
dark with the mighty events with which it is
surcharged. The tug of war which is said to
come when Greek meets Greek, is a petty wrest-
ling match when contrasted with the onslaught
of little women. What may we not, therefore,
expect when Mrs. Swishelm puts on her casque
and takes her pen in hand to annihilate Mrs.
Tyler!

All the world has read the spirited retort
which the last mentioned lady made to the im-
pertinent missive sent to the women of America
by a coterie of petticoated aristocrats from
Stafford House. But no one was prepared
for the terrible battery which Mrs. Swishelm
has opened upon the devoted little champion of
her countrywomen. Mrs. Tyler is known to be
the wife of an ex-President of the United States;
but her exasperated antagonist, though some-
what of a celebrity in her own neighborhood,
may not be so universally known. We may
therefore inform the world that Jane Grey
Swishelm, as she signs her pronuncia-
mento, is the principal editor of the *Pittsburg
Saturday Visitor*, of which her husband is the
sub-editor; and that she stands in the vanguard
of the noble army of martyrs on whose banner
is inscribed "Women's rights and pantaloons."

Six months ago she announced that she had re-
signed the chair editorial, and taken to the
nursing chair; but we suppose that, tired of
such unworthy occupation, she has again en-
tered the arena. To sum up their relative
positions, Mrs. Swishelm may be regarded as
the champion and representative of the strong-
minded women of America, as Mrs. Tyler is of
those ladies who don't trouble themselves about
the women's *magna charta*. This being the
condition of the combatants, the challenge has
been sounded by the Amazonian party, and we
only wait now to see whether the other side
will show fight. The cartel consists of a five
column communication, published in Mrs. Swish-
helm's paper, and directed to the Duchess of
Sutherland, as the judge of the tourney. This
pronunciaemento abounds in phrases and poly-
syllables calculated to annihilate poor Mrs.
Tyler, whom it denounces as the "little lady
would-be-representative-of-the-women-of-Amer-
ica," who snarls with "Prince-Charles-spined
pugnacity." Her letter is utterly repudiated,
as the "small reply of a little lady"—one of
those "whose souls are made out of small
patterns." Even her luckless spouse comes in
for a share of the abuse, and is described as
"a man whom a most afflictive dispensation of
Providence once placed in our Presidential
chair."

Now is the time for action. *Jacta est alea!*
War is declared, and the women of America
must enroll themselves under the banners of
either of the great leaders. It is not a mere
Marc Antony and Octavius contest for the
mastery of the world. To the rescue, ladies!
Remember, America expects every woman to do
her duty!

AN AMERICAN EX-PRESIDENT GOING TO EUROPE.—
We understand that the Hon. Martin
Van Buren, ex-President of the United States,
is about to make a tour through Europe, in com-
pany with his son Martin Van Buren, Jr., for
the benefit of whose health, it is said, the jour-
ney is undertaken. This is the first time, we
believe, that any person who had held the dis-
tinguished position of President of the Ameri-
can Union, has ever visited Europe, and the
event is, therefore, singular and worthy of re-
mark. It would not, we suppose, be hazardous
too much to predict that the gentlemen
will create quite a *furor* and excitement
in the countries they may visit. Such a
sight Europe has never seen before, and the
spectacle will undoubtedly excite not a little
attention there.

Besides, Mr. Van Buren is not merely an ex-
President. He may be regarded as an ex-
King, and therefore, having a claim on royal
hospitality, as in his day of exaltation he was
commonly hailed as Martin the First. During
his presidency, his son—the then Dauphin of
America—was *seized* at the Court of Saint
James, where he had the honor of having Queen
Victoria's hand at one of the royal balls, and
in commemoration of this event, as well as by her-
editary right, the young Van Buren was dubbed
"Prince John," a title which has since clung
to him.

As Mr. Van Buren is, therefore, in some de-
gree the legitimate representative of the
ancien régime of America, he will receive
great attention in the courts of Europe. To
be sure, he is not a monarch, and he is not the
royal matron of St. James; but doubtless
not have forgotten the impression made on her
by Prince John, and will take pleasure in
honoring his father. Wherever he goes, we ex-
pect he will be *seized* as a distinguished guest.

Mr. Edwin Forrest at the Broadway Theatre.

As often as Mr. Forrest has been greeted with that en-
thusiasm, such as he alone elicits, we have never wit-
nessed a more heartfelt, unanimous, and prolonged ap-
plause than that with which he was saluted on his ap-
pearance last evening at the Broadway Theatre.
The house was literally "cramped," every seat in the
dress circle was taken before ten o'clock on Monday morning;
and the rush was so great on the opening of the doors,
that the parquette was filled long before the rising of the
curtain. Damon was the favorite part chosen by Mr.
Forrest for this occasion. To criticize his performance
of that character, would now be superfluous—he has
made it his own, and is looked upon, and justly so,
as the only Damon of the American stage. On his entrance
he was received with immense applause—cheer upon cheer
followed from all parts of the house, to which Mr. For-
rest gracefully bowed his acknowledgments, and at
length was permitted to proceed. He sustained the
character with his wonted force and genuine
dramatic ability. *Pygmalion* is the play of "Damon
and Pythias," is powerfully and heartily enjoyed by
us; still it could not help feeling that it was not *Pythias*,
the author, that the audience came to hear, but it was
Forrest who came to see. Yet they were not unmindful
of the efficient aid he received in the excellent performance
of Madame Pond, Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Conway, Mr. Pope,
and the other artists. The house presented a most im-
pressive appearance. Added to the grace and beauty that
nature lent by the presence of some of her fairest daugh-
ters, the boxes and gallery were festooned with the
rich and varied colors of the costumes of the tragedian,
which gave a magnificent *coup d'oeil* to the house.

At the conclusion of the drama the applause was vo-
luntary, and a grand ball in honor of Washington's birth-
day was denied by him. The American tragedian then
came forward and said—

Ladies and Gentlemen—After the arduous and difficult
part which I have performed to-night, I find myself in
such a state of exhaustion that I can scarcely address
you a few words to you. (Applause.) To say that I have
been gratified by the warm and enthusiastic recep-
tion which you have given me to-night, would be to use
a phrase which is inefficient. I cannot express my feelings
on this occasion—for I am gratified beyond measure; but
I will raise the curtain and to-night, I will be to you
gratitude, and my assurance that no endeavor on my
part shall be wanting to render the performances which
you have granted me your kindest consideration. One
of the chief objects of my professional life has been to ad-
vance the interests of the drama—

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art;
To raise the genius and to kindle the intellect;
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold;
To live or to be, and be what they behold.

Ladies and Gentlemen—To-night, I will be to you
gratitude, and my assurance that no endeavor on my
part shall be wanting to render the performances which
you have granted me your kindest consideration. One
of the chief objects of my professional life has been to ad-
vance the interests of the drama—

Marine Affairs.

CAPTURING OF A SLOOP AND LOSS OF HER CREW.—A sloop,
name unknown, which loaded with railroad iron at the
foot of Rutgers street, for Piermont, was struck with a
sudden squall on Friday night, opposite Yonkers, and im-
mediately capsized and sunk, in deep water, carrying down
with her the crew, consisting of three persons. The Cap-
tain, who was at the wheel, was enabled to jump into the
boat, towing astern, and cut her adrift. He heard the
cries of his drowning crew, but being without arms, could
not go to their assistance. The boat eventually drifted
ashore, with the Captain nearly frozen to death.

DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The Ohio and
Cherokee, mail steamers, and the Uncle Sam, all left
port yesterday afternoon for Aspinwall, with a large
number of passengers. We publish their names in another
column.

LAUNCH.—Mr. George Collyer will launch on Thursday
next, at ten o'clock, from his yard, foot of Eighth street,
East River, the steamer Rattler. She is owned by Mr.
H. H. Crary, and is intended for harbor towing, under
the command of Capt. George Seely.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By letters from New York, I find that the ship *Courier*,
of Boston, reported on her arrival in New York, having
spoke, and being in company with the *Invincible* for
several days, between Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.
You will please contradict this in your columns, as there
was no vessel in sight of the *Invincible* from Cape of Good
Hope to 3 degrees latitude, longitude 19 degrees west,
which position she had the day that the *Courier*
arrived at St. Helena. I remain, very respectfully yours,
JOHN J. JORDAN, Com. Invincible.

COMPLIMENT TO J. W. ROGERS, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE
U. S. M. STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.—The passengers of this
ship, on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, in Sep-
tember, 1852, appointed a committee to procure a suit-
able testimonial to be presented on her arrival at New
York, to the Chief Engineer, Mr. Rogers, who has occupied
this position with great credit, and the committee selected
Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. to execute the charge committed
to them. Those gentlemen prepared an elegant tea ser-
vice of silver, consisting of four pieces, and, on Saturday
last, the committee sent it to Mr. Rogers, with the fol-
lowing letter.

New York, Feb. 18, 1853.

J. W. ROGERS, ESQ., CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE UNITED
STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

Dear Sir—The passengers on the steamship *Atlantic*,
upon her passage from Liverpool to New York, in the
month of September, 1852, constituted a fund, to procure
some suitable testimonial of their appreciation of your
services as Chief Engineer, and your long and successful ser-
vice in the engineer's department of that vessel, and ap-
pointed a committee to carry their wishes into effect.

In the execution of this duty, we have selected a silver
tea service, which we have the pleasure to present to you
with this communication.

On behalf of our fellow passengers, we beg your acceptance
of this evidence of their high appreciation of that
assiduity and intelligence which have placed you in the
prominent position of Chief Engineer of the *Atlantic*,
and contributed so essentially to the great success of the
steamer of the United States Mail Steamship Company
from New York to Liverpool.

We trust that this token may tend to increase the satis-
faction with which you contemplate your past success-
ful and honorable discharge of the duties of your
duties confided to you; and with the kindest wishes for
your prosperity, we remain, very respectfully, your
obedient servants.

Edward Sandford, Richard H. Winslow,
Charles Schwarzwald, William W. Gilbert,
Dudley Perse, Benj. H. Smith, Committee.

PAUL JULIEN'S CONCERT.—It is almost, we are sure, a
pre-arrangement to call the attention of the lovers of
music in this metropolis to the first of the evening
little Paul Julien's farewell concert takes place, in Met-
ropolitan Hall. When it is recollected that to his own
magical performance on the violin will be added the
charms of Madame Sontag's voice, and the assistance of
the distinguished artists of her troupe, we are confident
that the concert will congregate one of the largest and
most fashionable audiences that have been attracted to
the Hall this season. Little Paul is the greatest and most
popular favorite of the day, and we hope that on this
occasion he will receive solid proofs of the fact. He is the
most fascinating child that has ever appeared in public.
"None know him but to love him."

MADAME SONTAG appears to-morrow night as Norina, in
"Don Pasquale."

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

MOORE ATTACHMENT AGAINST ALDERMAN.